THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1864 NO. 151.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily paper, 6 months	[illegible]
" 3 months	[illegible]
" 1 month	[illegible]
Weekly paper, 3 months	[illegible]
" 6 months	[illegible]

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for has expired.

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] PRINTING [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(Telegraphed to the Press Association.)

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—The Chronicle of Sunday says that [illegible] Hancock was assaulted several times on the South of Reams' Station on Thursday, but had repulsed the enemy in every instance. At half-past five, p. m. a combined attack was made on his left and centre, which was one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the [illegible] of the enemy from the field, leaving their dead and wounded behind.

Hancock, in his report, says we withdrew in dark for reasons stated. He says the value of artillery lost 230 horses and that the rebels hold [illegible] ground with their skirmish line. Our loss will probably reach 12 or 1500, though this is variable.

This is acknowledged to have been the most desperate fight of the war, resembling that of Spotsylvania in the charges, though the number engaged was less.

Meade telegraphs a safe guard has come in. He reports the field strewn with rebel dead, and says this shows how severely they were punished. He says, the safe guard talked with rebel officers, who say their loss was greater than ever before during the war.

Grant says the enemy cannot stand the losses on the Weldon Railroad.

Stanton estimates the rebel loss in the last two weeks at 10,000, and the Federal loss as heavy.

Dispatches from Chicago say McClellan will be nominated. War Democrats are pressing Dix, but he stands no chance. Gov. Campbell, of Penn., Guthrie, of Ky., or Pendleton, of Ohio, will be nominated for Vice President.

A great peace meeting was held in Chicago on Saturday night. Garrett Davis, Vallandigham and Fernando Wood spoke.

McClellan and Horatio Seymour are prominent candidates for the Presidency.

The Tallahassee is reported to have captured 27 vessels. Later accounts report her at Halifax.

RICHMOND, August 31.—The "Herald" of the 29th has a telegram from Chicago which states that the New York delegation were received with a perfect ovation from Detroit to Chicago at every station. Every delegation cheered with cheers for McClellan. [illegible], of New York, several times asked the crowds, "who wanted Seymour nominated?" The cry was always emphatically, "None" McClellan.

Dean Richmond expresses the positive conviction that McClellan will be nominated.

PETERSBURG, Aug 31.—The "Herald" of the 29th says that Sheridan telegraphs that Early left his front on Friday night, falling back to Smithfield or [illegible] Way. He has reports of the capture of 100 prisoners and in the fight, the loss of the rebels was 150 killed and wounded.

The "Herald" says McClellan will be nominated, but the contest will be between McClellan and Seymour. Sheridan says the indications are that the rebels will leave the Valley.

The "Herald" apprehends that the draft will be resisted in the city and a conflict between the conscripts and the authorities will take place, which may seriously disturb the public peace.

Stanton telegraphs Dix that he has not heard from Sherman for two days.

The Chicago Convention.

RICHMOND, Aug. 31.—The Washington Chronicle of the 30th has press telegrams from Chicago of the 29th. The Convention was called to order by Belmont. In his remarks on taking the chair he urged harmonious action in order to succeed in the cause of the Constitution and the Union, and that laws may prevail over fanaticism and treason. Rev. Mr. Clarkson offered prayer for a speedy peace. A Committee of one from each delegation was appointed to report resolutions. A number of resolutions were read and referred, including one by Long of Ohio, for the appointment of a Committee to proceed to Washington to persuade Lincoln to suspend the draft until it is decided at the coming election in favor of peace or war, by the election of candidates for the Presidency. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The New York delegation took a vote as to its choice for the Presidency, giving McClellan 58, scattering 13. The Ohio delegation voted for McClellan 16, against him 26; Indiana, McClellan 13, against 14; Illinois, McClellan 22, against 10.

A special dispatch from Chicago of the 29th says the excitement is intense. Vallandigham had made speeches demanding peace on any terms. The outside sentiment is strong for peace. Pendleton, of Ohio, gains strength for the nomination to the Vice Presidency. The Committee on Organization will recommend Seymour for President of the Convention. The Committee on Resolutions held a long session. Vallandigham was defeated for Chairman and Guthrie elected.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, August 31.—A communication from Judge Ould, addressed to the relatives and friends of Confederates confined in Northern prisons, will be published to-morrow, setting forth the efforts made by the Confederate authorities to effect an exchange of prisoners. Ould gave a copy of the letter sent by Mulford yesterday and is waiting for a reply to his last proposition.

Mulford answers, under date of to-day, as follows: "I have no communication on the subject from our authorities, nor am I authorized to make an answer."

From East Tennessee.

LYNCHBURG, Aug. 31.—A correspondent of the "Republican" under date Bristol, August 30th, says Wheeler has burned London bridge over the Tennessee river, and went thence to Maryville where he captured 700 prisoners, thence to New Market capturing 200 prisoners all which he sent to South Carolina.

The above news was heard at Bristol by the evening train and was deemed reliable by the authorities there.

From Mississippi.

OSYKA, Aug. 30.—The enemy 7,000 strong are in full retreat for the river. Col. Scott has all the roads blockaded in their front and Col. McClelland is between them and the river. Col. Ogden with his command, Maj Cabel's cavalry, are in pursuit. Prisoners are still coming in. Capt. Barton's Battery is close to the river.

Capt. John W. Locke, of Col. Scott's Staff, while carrying a very important dispatch had his horse shot and was slightly wounded.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, August 31.—The flag of truce boat "New York" arrived yesterday at Varina, bringing five officers, including Major Armsey, Capt. Wood and one Chaplain, and also Mrs. Gen. Vaughan and family.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The steady measures and utterances of Secretary Trenholm, says the *Mercury*, in regard to the reform so much needed in the financial affairs of the Confederacy, are the theme of much favorable comment. Since he has assumed the management of the operations of the Department, a better tone prevails throughout the community. Confidence is being reinstated, and the country feels encouraged in the belief that the present incumbent of the Treasury office is "the right man in the right place." Our financiers have already been relieved. Mr. Trenholm recognizes the importance of communicating with the people, of laying before them the actual condition of affairs, and suggesting financial measures which ought to be adopted by those who represent the various interests of the community. The following article from the Richmond *Examiner* needs scarcely a comment:

Mr. Trenholm has lately written a remarkable unofficial letter to South Carolina, extracts from which have been given in these columns. It assumes the singular position that the currency and credit of the Confederate Treasury depends almost altogether for their support upon the confidence of the people; and it actually contains the following sentence: "I regard the Treasury of the Confederate States as most peculiarly the treasury of the people, and there is nothing in the power of man that would so soon restore it to a condition of ease and prosperity as the universal and generous support of our people."

The strangeness of these declarations of Mr. Trenholm consists, not in their want of truth—for nothing could be more true than that the Treasury is the people's, and that the value of the currency depends exclusively upon the price which the people themselves put upon it, but it consists in the fact that the head of an Executive Department of the Confederate Government—a Government notorious for its defiance of public opinion, its indifference to the popular good will, its absolute segregation from all relations of cordiality or confidence with the people—should have the sense, the heart and the patriotism to conceive the opinion and utter the sentiment which Mr. Trenholm expresses in his letter. The idea that the people of this Confederacy have anything to do with any affair of their Government—*much more*, that they have everything to do with the success of a great public measure is new now with this administration; and Mr. Trenholm, its author, has, in consenting to address one of the people at all, and especially in promulgating the acknowledgment of his dependence upon them for the successful Administration of his department, entitled himself, and doubtless secured to himself, a degree of popular confidence and support, which no member of any department of the Government has ever before deserved or received. The policy of this Government from the beginning has been to inculcate a wholly different idea, from that announced by Mr. Trenholm, in the popular mind; to erect itself into a close corporation rigidly exclusive, repulsive and self-sufficient; to regard the people as no other than the materials and subjects of power; and to realize for its head the character ascribed by Phillips, in one of his florid orations to the first Napoleon: "Grand, gloomy and peculiar, he sat upon his throne, a sceptered hermit," &c.

We welcome this letter of the financial Secretary as the first dawn of coming reason in the Administration; and we participate fully in all his cheerful hopes of the re-establishment of the Confederate credit and currency; but we do so exclusively because he has conceived the true idea, that his success in the responsible and difficult duties before him depends entirely upon the people's confidence in his measures, and because he is disposed to act upon that most rational conviction.

Neither the Confederate credit nor the Confederate currency is beyond the reach of salvation in the hands of any right thinking or right feeling man of experience and capacity, like Mr. Trenholm. Nothing is more demonstrable than that the solvency of this Confederacy in regard to any debt which this war is likely to create. The value, therefore, of its currency and bonds depends exclusively upon the estimate which the people themselves shall attach to them; and no effort should be spared to inspire the people with that confidence in them which they are entitled to receive. The Secretary himself should employ all legitimate methods for establishing this popular confidence and public opinion should be made a unit in frowning down on every effort to depreciate them, or to reject them in public and private dealings.

THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER TALLAHASSEE.

It seems that this steamer, which has proved such a terror to the Yankees, is now or has been in the port of Wilmington. She is commanded by John Taylor Wood. After giving a list of her officers the *Journal* proceeds:

The following is a list of the vessels captured by the Tallahassee:

Schooner Sarah A. Boyce, Egg Harbor, scuttled Aug. 11th, 1864.

Pilot Boat James Funck, No. 22, of N. Y., burnt, Aug. 11th, 1864.

Brig Carrie Estelle, of N. Y., burnt, Aug. 11th, 1864.

Barque Bay State, of Boston, burnt, Aug. 11th, 1864.

Brig. A. Richards, of Boston, burnt, Aug. 11th, 1864.

Schooner Carrol, of East Machias, bonded for $10,000, Aug. 11th, 1864.

Pilot Boat Wm. Bell, No. 24, of N. Y., burnt, Aug. 11th, 1864.

Schooner Atlantic, from Addison to N. Y., burnt, Aug. 11th, 1864.

Barque Suliote, Calais, Maine, bonded Aug. 12th, 1864.

Schooner Spokane, of Calais, Maine, burnt, Aug. 12th, 1864.

Ship Adriatic, of N. Y., with Emigrants, burnt, Aug. 12th, 1864.

Brig Billow, of Salem, Mass., scuttled, Aug. 12th, 1864.

Schooner Robert E. Packer, schooner and cargo, bonded in $20,000, Aug. 12th, 1864.

Barque Glenavon, of Thomaston, Me., scuttled, Aug. 13th, 1864.

Schooner Lamot Dupont, of Wilmington, Del., burnt, Aug. 13th, 1864.

Ship James Littlefield, of Bangor, Me., scuttled, Aug. 14th, 1864.

Schooner Mercy A. Howe, of Chatham, Mass., scuttled, Aug. 15th, 1864.

Schooner Howard, of N. Y., scuttled, Aug. 15th, 1864.

Schooner Floral Wreath, of Georgetown, Me., scuttled, Aug. 15th, 1864.

Schooner Sarah B. Harris, of Dorchester, bonded, Aug. 15th, 1864.

Schooner Restless, of Booth Bay, Maine, scuttled, Aug. 15th, 1864.

Schooner Etta Caroline, of Portland, Maine, scuttled, Aug. 15th, 1864.

Barque P. C Alexander, of Harpwell, Maine, scuttled, Aug. 16th, 1864

Schooner Leopold, of Boston, bonded, Aug 16th, 1864.

Schooner Pearl, of Friendship, Maine, burnt, Aug. 16th, 1864.

Schooner Sarah Louisa, of Jones Port, Maine, burnt, Aug. 16th, 1864.

Schooner Magnolia, of Friendship, Me., burnt, Aug. 16th, 1864.

Schooner North America, of New London, Conn., scuttled, Aug. 17th, 1864.

Brig Neva, ——, bonded, Aug. 17th, for $17,500.

Schooner Josiah Acorn, ——, burnt, Aug. 18th, 1864.

Schooner Diadem, ——, burnt, Aug. 18th, 1864.

Schooner Sea Flower, ——, burnt, Aug. 18th, 1864.

Brig Roan, ——, burnt, Aug. 20th, 1864.

Thus far does our record extend. We might have published many things before in reference to the Tallahassee, and to other vessels, but have refrained from prudential considerations of a public character. We begin to think, however, that our reticence is perfectly useless, and can only result in subjecting us to the imputation of slowness. For instance, while we, at the port of Wilmington, were keeping the most perfect silence, for the reasons above stated, we clip the following from the Goldsboro' *Journal*, of the 29th:

THE TALLAHASSEE.

Whilst the "eternal Yankee nation" is spending its strength in running after the "Pirate Tallahassee" we had the pleasure yesterday of spending a few hours pleasantly with her gallant commander, Capt. John Taylor Wood. We beg to acquaint her pursuers that Capt. Wood is safe and sound and that his vessel is in as good trim as ever. She entered Wilmington Friday morning last, as sundry sleepy headed Yankee cruisers know, after destroying from thirty to forty Yankee vessels and in the best possible plight. By the time this reaches the enemy's eye, let them look out for her again.

Now what is the use of reticence on our part? We really believe that the Yankees know that some vessel came in here, as a vessel coming in here on Friday morning engaged the blockading fleet, shot for shot, as she ran in. And more;—the lower quarantine station is in full view of the Yankee blockading squadron at sea. We judge so, from the fact that while going down the river a short time ago, when at this point, we could see the Yankees as plainly as possible. They, of course, could see the vessels in the river—count them, and speculate upon their character. The vessel that came in on Friday morning saluted the Fort and the Fort saluted her. Who supposes the Yankees were not "up" to something?

The great majority of the captures above related took place about lat. 40 deg. 19 min. North, long. 72, deg. 27 min. West.

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.

Sept 1-diawtf E. E. HARRIS.

ESTRAYED,

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detention of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received. Address me at University Station.

O. S. CAUSEY,
Alpha Woolen Mills.
July 18 6tf

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15 00
" " Three months	8 00
" " One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months	3 00
" " six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVER, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corncrib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S.C.

N B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 5 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200 000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 30 tf

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE SITUATIONS IN Greensboro', N. C.

Dwelling contains (6) six rooms, stables large, other out houses convenient—and all in good order.

If necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
Aug 6 3tawtf Greensborough. N. C.
Confederate copy three times per week till forbid.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Watche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, E Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H Lippitt,

Address,
GEORGE W. DEEMS.
July 25-dtaw&w1m Goldsboro,' N. C.

OLD AXES—BRING IN YOUR OLD AXES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SECURED THE SERvices of JOE HILL, and having an abundance of material, are prepared to up-set and draw out old axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works,
Aug 11-1m* Raleigh, N. C

NURSE WANTED.

A SERVANT GIRL OR WOMAN WHO UNDERstands the care of children may obtain a good home and good wages by immediate application at

Aug 27 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY PLACE, NEAR SMITHfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address

DANIEL SELLERS,
Aug 25-w1m Smithfield, N. C.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags.**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. (Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.)

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G. Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; I. Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent Asylum for

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and F Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and A. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby, and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.
J L Pennington, City Printer.
F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston Catherine Lake, Concord Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Aug 9-m&s1m E. E. HARRIS.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 23-tf

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.

" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN,
July 22-d1taw10w* Greensboro, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C

☞ **How to Send us Money**.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.**

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1864.

The [illegible] Atlanta.

Some of the [illegible] [illegible] Sherman's [illegible] [illegible] doing so [illegible] believing that Wheeler has or soon will [illegible] destroy the railroads over which he gets his supplies. We would gladly accept [illegible] opinions, but after an examination of our maps and Railroad Guides, we are sorry to say that we cannot; but that, on the contrary, we are inclined to the belief that Sherman's change of position, like the late movement of Grant before Petersburg, is an advantage to him rather than to us. We [illegible] that his left wing has rested on the Georgia Railroad, which runs East from Atlanta, and by this change he has given up this road, thrown his left back to the Chattahoochee, North or Northwest of the town, and swung his right around to the West Point Railroad, where he is [illegible]. We can well afford to abandon the Georgia road for he has raided it so effectually that the damage cannot be repaired for months, while if he can reach and hold the Macon road, the only remaining line we have open, our army is cut off, so far as railroad communication is concerned, and would be soon compelled to fight, probably at great disadvantage, or retreat. East Point is six miles from Atlanta. The cars for West Point and Macon leave Atlanta on the same track, but at East Point, six miles out, the roads branch, the right going to West Point and the left to Macon. Fairburn is on the West Point road thirteen miles farther on and nineteen from Atlanta; and so it will be seen that if Sherman's left rests upon this road at a point between East Point and Fairburn, he cannot be far from the Macon road, which branches off at the former place.

Sherman's object, therefore, is evidently to extend his lines from the State road, over which he gets his own supplies, across the West Point to the Macon road, thus cutting off all communication save by the Georgia or Augusta road, which he has so badly damaged as to prevent its being of any service to our commander. The contest, then, will be for the possession of East Point, or the Macon road near that place, towards which Sherman is extending his lines; and instead of the Federal army being in full retreat we shall not be surprised to hear at any moment that a desperate battle has been fought or is in progress, on or near the Macon road, South of Atlanta.

As to the damage done to Sherman's communication by Wheeler, it could not have been much, for we hear from the Northern papers as well as from prisoners, that his trains have been running through for several days; and as the telegraph places Wheeler between Cleveland and Knoxville en route for Kentucky, we can't see that he is likely to do much harm to Sherman's communication. It is very strange to us that he can keep up a line of three hundred miles through a country that ought to be friendly to us, but he has done it for several months, and we fear he will be permitted to continue to do it.

We have the Southern "Confederacy," published at Macon, of the 28th, from which we copy the following:

Our dispatches from the front say that the enemy has retired. The whole of the line that was lately occupied by him is now held by our forces. What has induced this movement on the part of Sherman is not explained. We are inclined to give the interpretation in favor of Wheeler, who has whistled about his rear to such an extent as to somewhat cramp Sherman for food in his late position. An order reducing the rations of his army was picked up after he had retired. This would seem to indicate that something more than [illegible] strategy on his part had superinduced this movement. We are inclined to the belief that forty-eight hours hence will find his whole force across the Chattahoochee, if not in full retreat. Now is the time for Hood to show his skill in tactics. He should prevent Sherman's escape before he is severely chastised. Will he do it? We fear not, as Sherman's hungry army will scarcely pause to give him battle. We await further news from the front.

NEAR ATLANTA,
Saturday Morning, Aug. 27, 1864.

The other day Gen. Hood issued an order that none but reliable men and men of nerve should constitute the picket line. Their [illegible] was to [illegible] the enemy, and give prompt notice of any movement or change of position. Yesterday morning Cheatham's division, or a portion of it, were on the skirmish line in front of the militia, and some of the men kept advancing, failing to meet with any opposition. This they reported, and received instructions to go on.— The whole line advanced, entering the enemy's works, which, to their astonishment, were entirely deserted—not a Federal soldier being found on the right of Peachtree road—their left wing having fallen back. The indications were that the enemy had decamped in a hurry. Large numbers of excellent [illegible] clothes and other articles, together with a quantity of provisions, were left behind, which our boys proceeded to appropriate.

There was a rumor late yesterday evening that the enemy had also fallen back on our left some six miles, but I do not vouch for the truth of this, though it may be.

Exactly what these movements mean I have not heard enough this morning to form an idea, and have not time to speculate. Their meaning will be developed very soon, and I have a strong confidence that they will end in nothing detrimental to our cause.— The enemy may be retreating or he may be merely preparing to hurl his entire strength on our left, and it remains to be seen which.

There was severe cannonading at 11 o'clock last night on our centre, which continued at intervals during the night.

Yesterday evening, I saw Col. ———, of Ala., commanding a brigade of cavalry which struck Sherman's communication and supplies. The reason he and his command are here, they met an infantry regiment of 525 men driving 1000 fine beef cattle to Sherman, and after the exchange of a few compliments, the cattle changed hands and reached our lines with [illegible] of the finest [illegible] [illegible] the war, fresh from Ohio.

He spoke in the most hopeful terms of Wheeler's work, and thought his work of destruction to the road [illegible] [illegible] that it could not be repaired under [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Gen. Wheeler [illegible] [illegible] complete. I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible].

All quiet this morning. Even the skirmishing has ceased.

BUGLEY.

The Bearing of North Carolina Troops.

If there is any one thing that has been more conspicuous in this war than the unnatural hatred of the Yankees for their "Southern brethren," it is the jealousy and vindictive malice with which a few "stuck-up" Virginians have pursued North Carolina. But we find, to their credit be it said, now and then, a writer and a paper that seems willing to do us at least partial justice. In an account of the recent fight on the Weldon road, where a decided advantage was achieved for our arms, a correspondent of the Petersburg "Express" says:

> "It is due to our noble sister State—North Carolina—to say that the entire infantry column engaged in the assault on the left of the railroad, was composed of her sons. Never did men move forward with a firmer step when ordered to charge, and never did braves fight with more distinguished gallantry. Any one who will visit the battle-field as I have done, and see the character of the work they had to perform, will concur with me in the opinion that the men who carried them in the face of such a fearful fire, from both infantry and artillery, are worthy of being classed among the bravest. As a Virginian, I am proud to award this humble tribute to the gallantry of the brave North Carolinians who participated in this desperate fight. It is true that they have fought on every battle-field since this war commenced—commencing with Bethel, in June 1861, and closing at Ream's station, August, 1864—with as much gallantry and determination as the troops from any other State, but on yesterday, as none but North Carolinians participated in the assault on the left, there can be no dispute as to who did the work. Amid the leaden hail and iron storm they rushed directly on to glory and to victory."

This is graceful and just and we cannot but honor the heart that uttered it; but what must we say of the black hearted scribbler who uttered the following in the editorial columns of the Richmond *Sentinel*, Mr. Davis' "court organ?"

> The infantry force by which the splendid success beyond Petersburg on Thursday evening last was achieved, consisted entirely of North Carolinians—all honor to the old North State, and her brave and victorious soldiers! Their victory over the Yankees was as signal as the late triumph at the ballot box over factionists, demagogues and tories.

The "factionists," "demagogues" and "tories" of whom this creature speaks were represented among those who fell in the bloody charge at Reams' Station, and they are also represented in those hardy sons of this State who contribute all in their power to furnish subsistence for our troops in the field and do whatever else they can to prosecute the war successfully. If minorities are to be branded as traitors why not brand the twenty-two thousand who voted against Vance in 1862, as well as the fourteen thousand who voted against him in 1864? Is it by such language as we quote from Mr. Davis' own organ that harmony is to be promoted? For one we scorn, despise and spit upon the author of such an infamous allusion, and so will every true North Carolinian.

We can tell this sycophant who kneels at the foot-stool of power that the people are all loyal in North Carolina, and that but for their valor upon the field Lincoln would long since have been master of the situation in Virginia, if not in the Confederacy. We have no Pierpont concern here—we have no forty-eight counties that have transfered themselves entirely to the enemy; nor have we furnished fifty odd regiments to fight against that independence for which we profess to be contending. We honor the true Virginians—they have suffered long and much and we hope they will have their reward—but when the loyalty of a large portion of our own sons is assailed by Mr. Davis' own organ, we must be excused for telling his obedient slaves that there are five times more "tories" in Virginia and Mississippi than in North Carolina.

We expose no secret when we say that nearly or quite one half of the Army of Northern Virginia is composed of North Carolinians, and that but for their gallantry and heroism the enemy would, to-day, have occupied the line of the Roanoke.

CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of Monday says:

The record of the firing since our last report runs as follows: Battery Gregg fired 92, and the Swamp Angel Battery 26 shots at Fort Sumter. Battery Wagner fired 59 shots at Sullivan's Island and 10 shots at Battery Simkins. Sullivan's Island fired 30 shots at Battery Gregg, and Battery Simkins 10 shots at the Swamp Angel Battery. More than sixty shells have been thrown at the city—chiefly fuse shells.

The enemy's fleet is unchanged in number and position. The storm of Saturday afternoon, which was so violent in the city, does not seem (say our signal-men) to have done any material damage to the enemy's works on Morris Island.

OFF FOR THE FIELD.—The Charlotte *Times* of Tuesday says.

Yesterday afternoon the 68rd Battallion composed of men between 45 and 50, commanded by Col Brem, took their departure from Charlotte for duty at the point to which they have been assigned. All appeared cheerful and anxious to do their duty, and we have no doubt that if called into action we will hear a good account of the Hornets of old Mecklenburg.

WOMEN.—They are a great mystery. According to Haller, women bear hunger longer than men; according to Plutarch, they can resist the effects of wine better; according to Unger, they grow older and never get bald; according to Pliny, they are seldom attacked by lions (on the contrary, they will run after lions,) and, according to Gunter, they can talk a few.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.—The Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday says:

Wm. Turner, Co. F. 3d N. C. Regiment, was received here from the army yesterday, to be sent to North Carolina to answer before the civil tribunal for murdering a negro.

Forty-one Yankee officers, prisoners of war, arrived at Charleston on Saturday from Macon.

THE FIGHT ON THE WELDON ROAD.

The following letter to the *Dispatch* gives the [illegible] of the fight of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. [illegible], 1864.

The heavy firing which was heard down the line of the Weldon railroad yesterday evening is at length explained, and very satisfactorily to the Confederate arms. By direction of the Commanding General, Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill started from camp, [illegible] [illegible] Wednesday evening, upon a grand flank movement, according to the opinion of the [illegible] witnesses in and out of camp. This, however, was true only partially. Gen. Hill had no purpose to attack the enemy who are holding the road in our front just out of town. His object was to engage the forces of the enemy which it was [illegible] were engaged in tearing up the track of the Weldon railroad between the point of their occupation just below the city and Ream's station, which is some ten or twelve miles below the city. The forces engaged in this expedition began their move about three o'clock P. M., going by the way of the Boydton plankroad three miles and a half miles; then deflecting to the left to [illegible] house, they passed on to Armstrong's mill, eight miles below the city, where they bivouacked for the night. Early next morning the troops were again in motion, and advanced as far as [illegible] Neck bridge, three miles from Ream's station, and parallel to it. Here the column halted until one o'clock, awaiting the result of the cavalry reconnoisance which Gen. Hampton was then making in order to determine the strength and position of the enemy.

About 11 o'clock, the cavalry under General Hampton engaged the enemy's cavalry and infantry about four miles below Ream's station, and steadily pressed them back, on a road parallel with the railroad, to Malone's station. As soon as Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill learned that our cavalry had pressed the enemy back to Malone's station, he ordered Gen. Hampton to connect his cavalry with the left of our infantry and to prepare for an assault of the enemy's works on the western side of the railroad, in front of Ream's station. About two o'clock all arrangements being completed, Lieut. Gen. Hill ordered the line forward, and the command was promptly obeyed. The line thus formed, and in motion, was preceded by two squadrons of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Marshal, of Fauquier. This little body drove the enemy's pickets back, in gallant style, into their rifle pits, in sight of the enemy's main line of battle. In this affair Col. Marshal was slightly wounded. Having arrived in front of the enemy's heavy works, Gen Hill determined to assault them at once, and, accordingly, ordered Maj. Gen. Wilcox to take two brigades and assault the enemy's works. Scales' (North Carolina) and Anderson's (Georgia) brigades were selected for the work in hand. The dispositions being made, the order to advance was given, and the troops moved forward in good style, driving in with ease, and with great enthusiasm, the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters. At the moment they began their advance the enemy opened his artillery and musketry most rapidly. The result, briefly told, was that our column was repulsed.

General Hill was determined, however, not to give up the struggle without another effort to dislodge the enemy. Accordingly, Gen. Heth was ordered forward with Cooke's and McRae's North Carolina brigades, (the latter Pettigrew's old brigade) and Lane's North Carolina brigade, (Wilcox's division) commanded by Conner, of South Carolina, was ordered to assist in the charge. McGowan's brigade was on the extreme right engaging the enemy's pickets and sharpshooters. The second charge was made somewhat to the right of the point where the first was engaged, but still very near it. The second assaulting column was formed—Lane on the left, Cook in the centre and McCrae on the right.— Again, about 5 p. m., everything being arranged, and our officers having gone repeatedly up and down the lines and encouraged the men, telling them what they had to do and what obstacles they would meet, the order was given, and the men bounded forward with a yell that made the welkin fairly ring again, and plainly told, in advance, of a determination to achieve success which could scarcely fail of grand results. And now the enemy, having massed their artillery, pour fourth a deadly, raking fire of shot, shell, grape, shrapnel and canister, but our brave men heed it not and press onward, determined to win a victory or fall in the effort. The abattis and undergrowth in front of the enemy's works had to be parted and avenues for entrance made in the face of a deadly musketry as well as artillery fire, but our braves, heedless of all danger and resolved on those works, push under the [illegible] and destroy the abattis and reach the works in small squads and not in line. Here a vigorous hand to hand fight ensued over the works with pistols, bayonets and the but-ends of the muskets, until a sufficiency of our force had gotten up to form the line of battle anew; then, springing over the enemy's works, they swept rapidly down them, capturing and driving before them all of the enemy's force engaged in the fight to a point some distance southeast of Ream's Station; and, in order to encourage their hasty retreat and to increase their speed, whilst so laudably engaged, our infantry boys manned the artillery which we captured and poured into the retreating foe a raking fire. And here, at Reams' Station, just as daylight was fast passing away, the fight ended with the following results: The enemy driven from a mile and a half, at least, of their lines, and their breastworks (constructed doubtless for permanent occupation) wrested from them, with a loss of, at this writing, nineteen hundred prisoners, representing all four divisions of Hancock's crack corps, including quite a sprinkling of heavy artillerists. Among their prisoners seventy-five commissioned officers, not the least of which is Lt. Col. Walker, Assistant Adjutant General to Maj Gen. Hancock, commanding the Second Corps, nine splendid pieces of artillery, five of them being elegant brass Napoleon's and the other four fine three-inch rifle guns, eight stand of colors, upwards of a thousand small arms and some twenty horses. Many of the artillery horses were killed or disabled by our sharpshooters. By the way, to do justice even to an enemy, let me say that I have it from all accounts that their artillerists acted with great gallantry, and fought hand-to-hand, using [illegible].

But if the artillery of the enemy did well, ours did better; and I have it from high official authority that the conduct of Pegram's [illegible] beyond [illegible] [illegible] batteries [illegible] [illegible] the assault [illegible] [illegible] yards [illegible] to fight them [illegible] [illegible] (and with great accuracy), which is the shortest distance that artillery has been made available for assault during this war. A distinguished officer of the staff, in mentioning the [illegible] of the artillery, said to me, "But, sir, for the invaluable assistance of Pegram, who had an enfilade fire upon the enemy, much greater difficulties would have been encountered."

Our losses will foot up between six and seven hundred killed and wounded [illegible] [illegible] Col. [illegible] [illegible] of the Twentieth North Carolina [illegible] [illegible] Colonel [illegible] of the Eleventh Georgia [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the cavalry [illegible] [illegible] Gen. Hill [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to sight.

I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The Weldon railroad is now certainly destroyed for a distance of over ten miles, and the rails and sills have been carried off—[illegible] to build the City Point road.

The enemy are still reported to be in the vicinity of the [illegible] House in position, and they still hold the road two miles below the city. Altogether, we have captured about [illegible] thousand prisoners from Grant during his effort to take and hold this road.

X.

SATURDAY, August 27.

There has been no renewal of the fight since Thursday, and no likelihood of any immediate engagement in that locality.

TO OUR EXCHANGES—APPEAL OF THE POLISH DELEGATION.

We publish below, and respectfully request our exchanges to copy, the subjoined Appeal.— We can vouch for the fact that it is made by a delegation of exiles of high standing and character, who arrived last week at this port, and have gone on to Richmond. That the Appeal is genuine, and that the [illegible] of these gentlemen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] we feel fully authorized to say. We trust that, as a matter of justice, as well as of humanity, the press of the Confederate States will give it general circulation.

The language of the Appeal bears the impress of a foreign idiom [illegible] [illegible] thought it proper to alter. It is the utterance of a suffering and [illegible] people, [illegible] [illegible] pleading for their rights and nationality. [illegible] [illegible] that if we were not satisfied of the character and genuineness of the document, we would not make the request that we do—namely, that it be copied by the press of the Confederate States.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 29, 1864.

APPEAL

Of the Delegation of Poles, who are resolved to seek an asylum with the Confederate States of America, to their fellow-countrymen residing in the same.

BROTHERS!—

Our nation, [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] the people of all the [illegible] [illegible] hearts which the [illegible] [illegible] driven by the [illegible] [illegible] arts of Liberty, [illegible] [illegible] in this [illegible] [illegible] to beg of the Confederate States of America, in the voice of injured mankind, for a refuge, by asylum to [illegible].

The [illegible] which Providence, in the [illegible] of his [illegible] [illegible] has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of it to us, the only refuge now left us.

Our desire is to obtain in Texas, [illegible] [illegible] several thousands of us, to transfer [illegible] of our mangled nationality, our families not yet extinguished, our religion, our honor saved from the clutches of the foe, our [illegible] in mankind.

Our [illegible] [illegible] will be to conform in all to the general legislation of the Confederation, but in our actual miserable plight we are met, for want of means wrested from us by our Muscovite foe, by innumerable obstacles to accomplish our first step of transportation.

Fellow-countrymen;—You who have settled in this hospitable country long before us, when we are grasping this only saving plank left to us, aid us with affectionate support, with your experience, your counsel, your interest and your social relations. Guided by the brotherly love, perhaps some of you would [illegible] ever be direct our efforts, to fill our hearts with solace, to teach us to know the new land and the new skies, all of which would be to us an infinite boon.

At the present moment we invite you to cooperate with us, and to do all that would be requisite to do. Confer, therefore, with us in all what at first is to be provided for. A [illegible] to the

POLISH DELEGATION,
P. O., Richmond, Va.

[illegible] SORGHO [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

To succeed well in making sugar, or syrup of the first quality, it is essential that no greater quantity of the canes should be cut at one time than can be ground, [illegible] the juice, boiled down to the [illegible] on the same day. I am aware that a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], but I am [illegible] that the result of this action has been the failure to make sugar at all, and the making of a large quantity of very inferior syrup. [illegible] [illegible] the juice of the cane the same day they are cut, [illegible] [illegible] vinegar and alcohol, as their attempts at making sugar [illegible] unprofitably.— The cause of this [illegible] is due to the cane [illegible] an absorption [illegible] almost immediately, which [illegible] into all the joints of the stalk [illegible] and increasing the proportion of uncrystalizable sugar contained in it. Hence the bruised and tangled canes [illegible] will deteriorate the juice if passed through the mill with the perfect canes. [illegible] When they have more cane cut than can be ground expeditiously, heap the surplus in the ground to protect it from the effects of the atmosphere.

The juice should be [illegible] from the canes as [illegible] It should be necessary for this purpose to pass them repeatedly through the rollers [illegible] difficult to be [illegible] in the saccharine [illegible]. It is [illegible] to filter the juice as it comes from the mill, in order to remove the [illegible] and [illegible], all of which are present in it when expressed. A bag filter, or one made of a blanket, will answer.— Next, add to each gallon of juice, three ounces of lime slaked in five or six times its weight of water. The juice should then be heated by application of a gradual [illegible] twenty or thirty minutes, when the impurities will rapidly rise to the surface in a thick greenish scum, which can be easily removed by the skimmer and the liquid should again be filtered.— It will be [illegible] clear and ready for evaporation. It may then be boiled down quite rapidly, [illegible] to about 230 degrees, to about half of its original bulk, after which the fire must be kept low, the evaporation to be carried on with great caution, and the syrup constantly stirred to prevent it from burning at the bottom of the kettle or evaporating pan. Portions of the syrup are to be taken out from time to time and allowed to cool, to see if it is done enough to crystalize. It should be as dense as sugar house molasses or tar. When it has reached this condition it may be withdrawn from the evaporating vessel, and be placed in tubs or casks to granulate. Crystals of sugar will begin to form in three or four days, but it often happens that weeks intervene before crystallization takes place; but it may always be hastened by adding to the thick syrup, when cooled, a few grains of brown sugar, or a little pulverized white sugar.

After it has solidified, it may be scooped out into conical bags, made of coarse open cloth, or of canvass, which are to be hung over the receivers of molasses, and the drainage being much aided by warmth, it will be useful to keep the temperature of the room at 80 or 90 deg. F. After some days the sugar may be found to be a good brown sugar. It may now be refined by dissolving it in hot water, adding to the solution the white of an egg, beaten with cold water, for every ten pounds of sugar. After which the temperature is to be raised to boiling, and the syrup should be allowed to remain at that heat for half an hour. Then skim and strain, to remove the coagulated albumen and the impurities it has extracted from the syrup.

It must [illegible] that sugar-making is an art, [illegible] attained by close observation and long experience. What was necessary for the extraction of sugar from the beet root, from which France annually produces 120,000,000 pounds of sugar, [illegible] required for the sorgho; [illegible] a thorough study of its nature, with a process of extracting the sugar specially adapted to it. A very large portion of our people will, doubtless, be satisfied with the production of good syrup, which they may obtain by following the process described as above, until the juice attains the required density. By omitting the lime water, and agreeable but slightly acidulous syrup is formed of a lighter color, but it is not liable to crystalize, owing to the presence of solid matter.

A cheap and good vinegar can be made from the syrup. To eight gallons of clear rain water add three quarts of syrup; turn the mixture into a clean, tight cask, shake it well two or three times and add three spoonfuls of good yeast or yeast cake. Place the cask in a warm place, and in ten or fifteen days add a sheet of common wrapping paper, smeared with molasses, and torn into narrow strips, and you will soon have a good vinegar. Any sweet fruit or roots, such as figs, beets, water melon juice, the skimmings of the sugar boiler, &c, add to the bulk and quantity, when exposed to the oxygen of the air for the acetous fermentation to be effected. The scientific mode of making vinegar rapidly, is to pass the liquor repeatedly through barrels perforated at the sides with holes and filled with wooden shavings in order that it may be thoroughly permeated by the oxygen of the atmosphere.

The sorgho juice can be used for making syrup and alcohol, but will not yield sugar. The alcohol [illegible] by only one distillation is nearly destitute of foreign flavor, having an agreeable taste somewhat resembling brandy, being much less ardent and fiery than rum.— A beverage analogous to cider is also made from the fermented juice of the sorgho.

It should be remembered that to make sugar, syrup, vinegar, alcohol or cider, the juice of the sorgho must be first defecated or clarified by lime, (three ounces of lime in five or six times its weight of water to each gallon of juice) and heat and filtered. At the proper temperature, and with addition of a little brewer's yeast or yeast cakes, the juice will undergo the vinous fermentation in from three to five days.